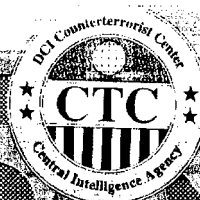


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DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE



COUNTERTERRORIST CENTER

TERRORISM REVIEW

SPECIAL EDITION:

1995 IN PERSPECTIVE

APPROVED FOR RELEASE ☐

DATE: 07-25-2011

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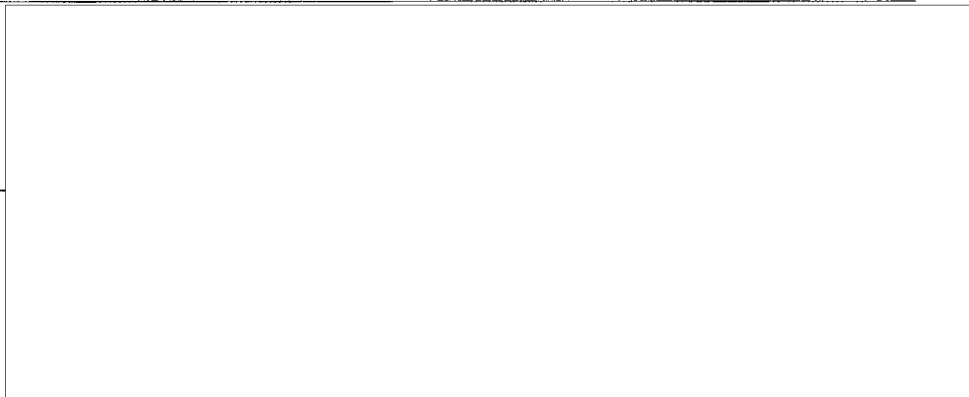
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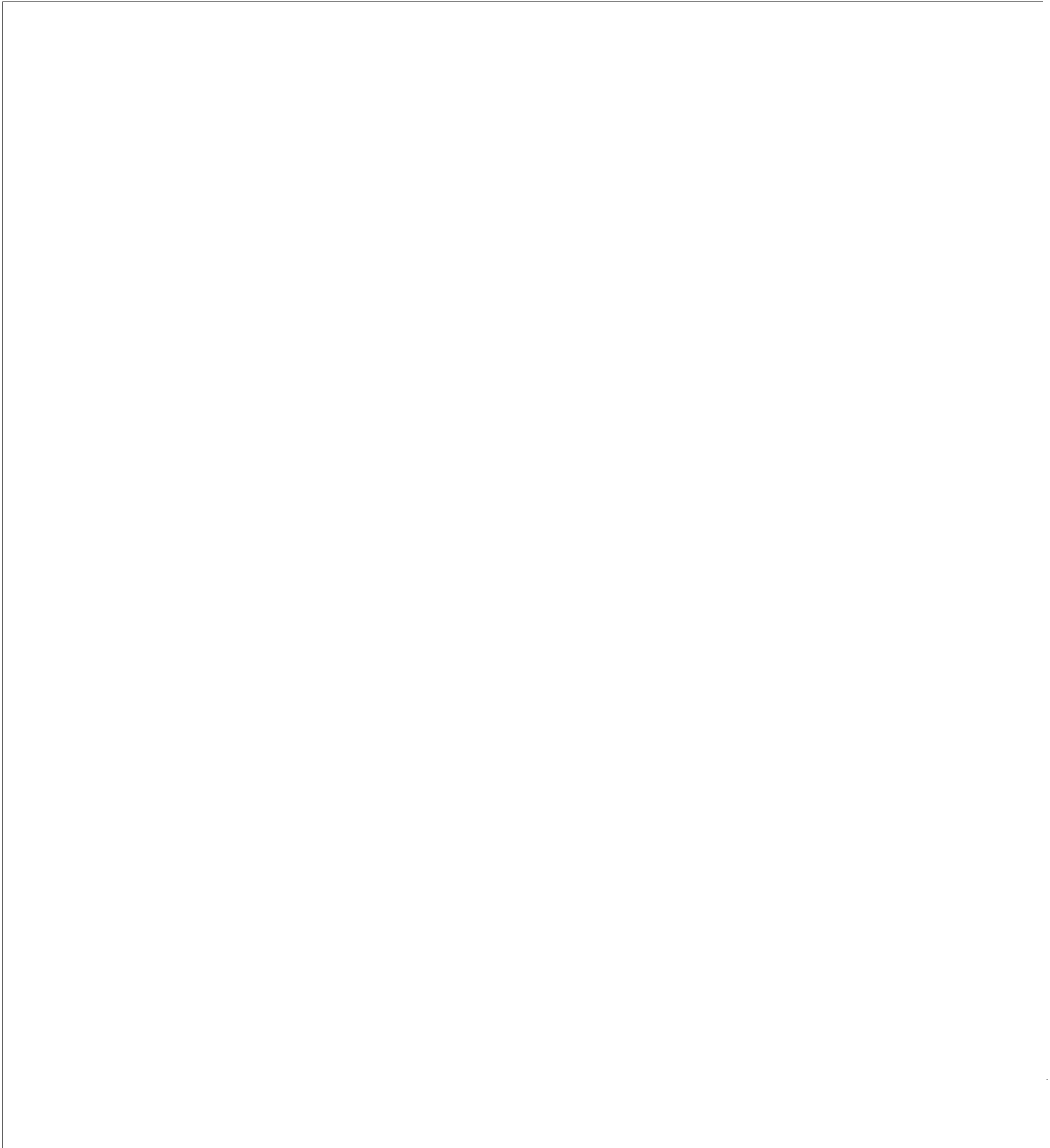
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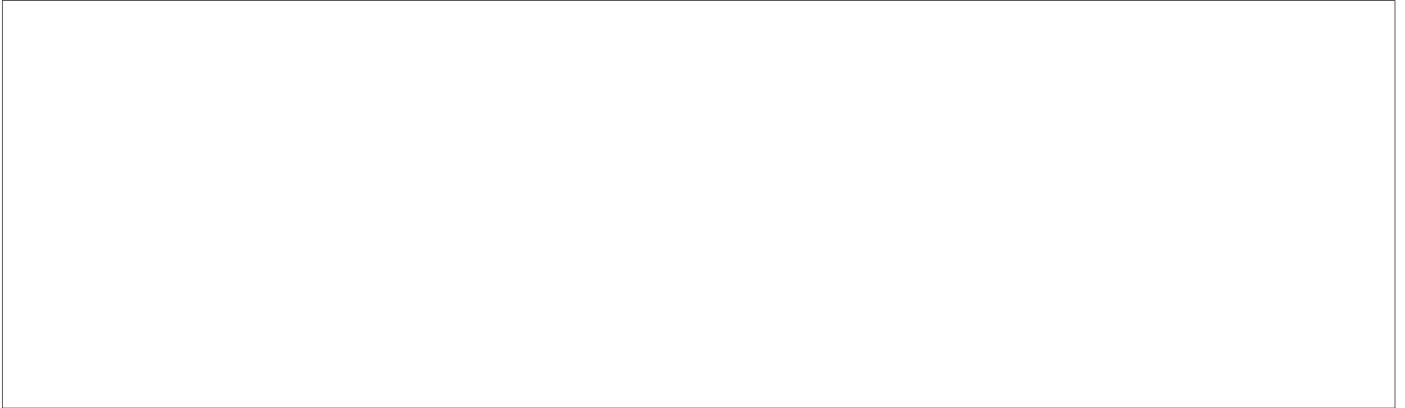


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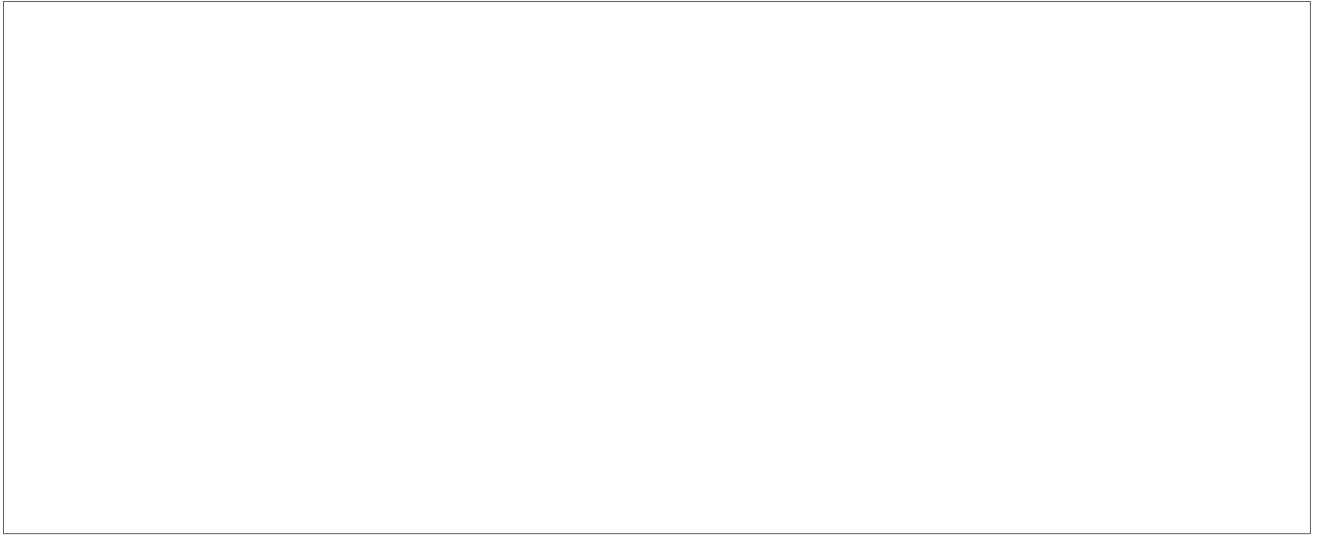
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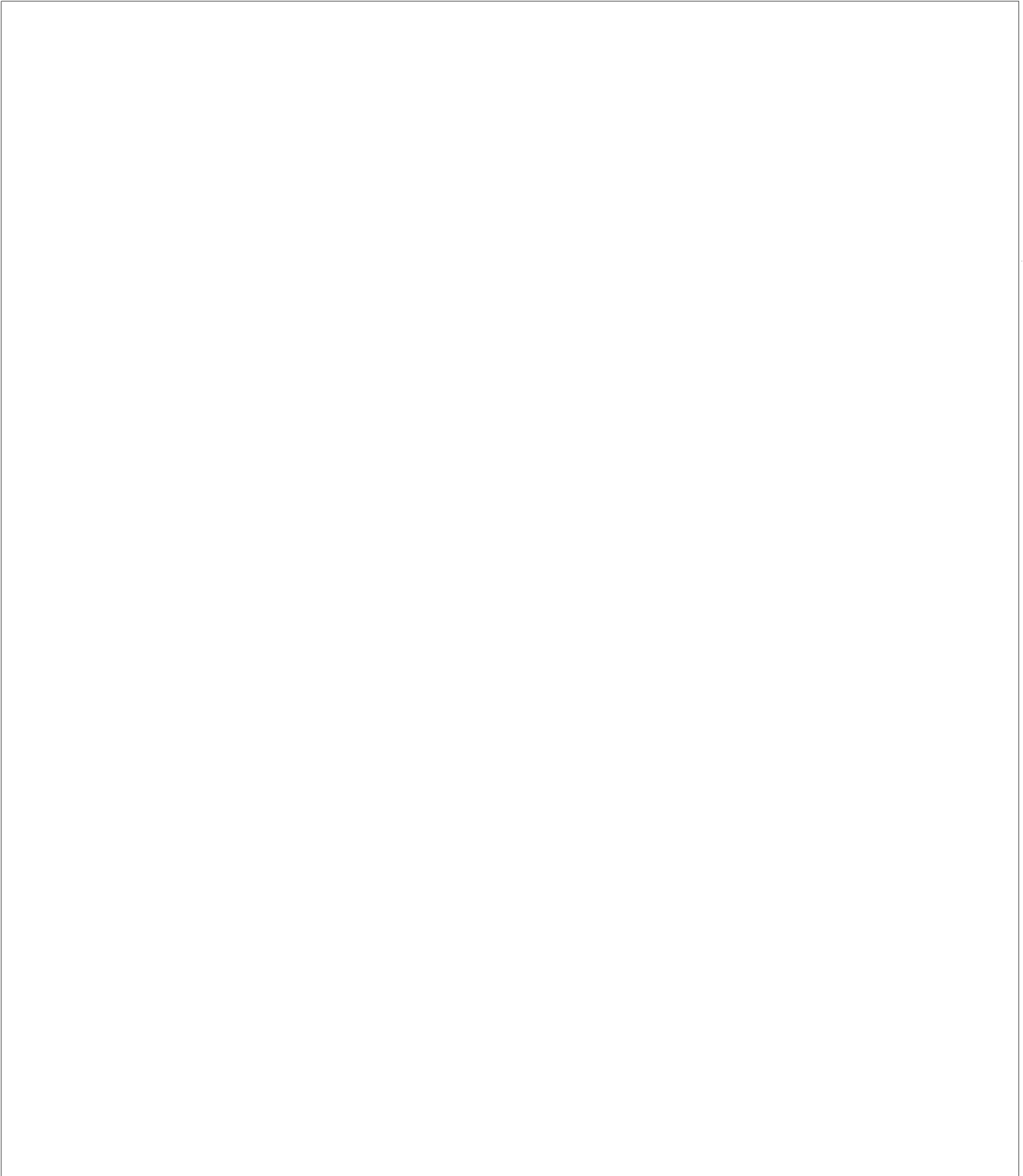
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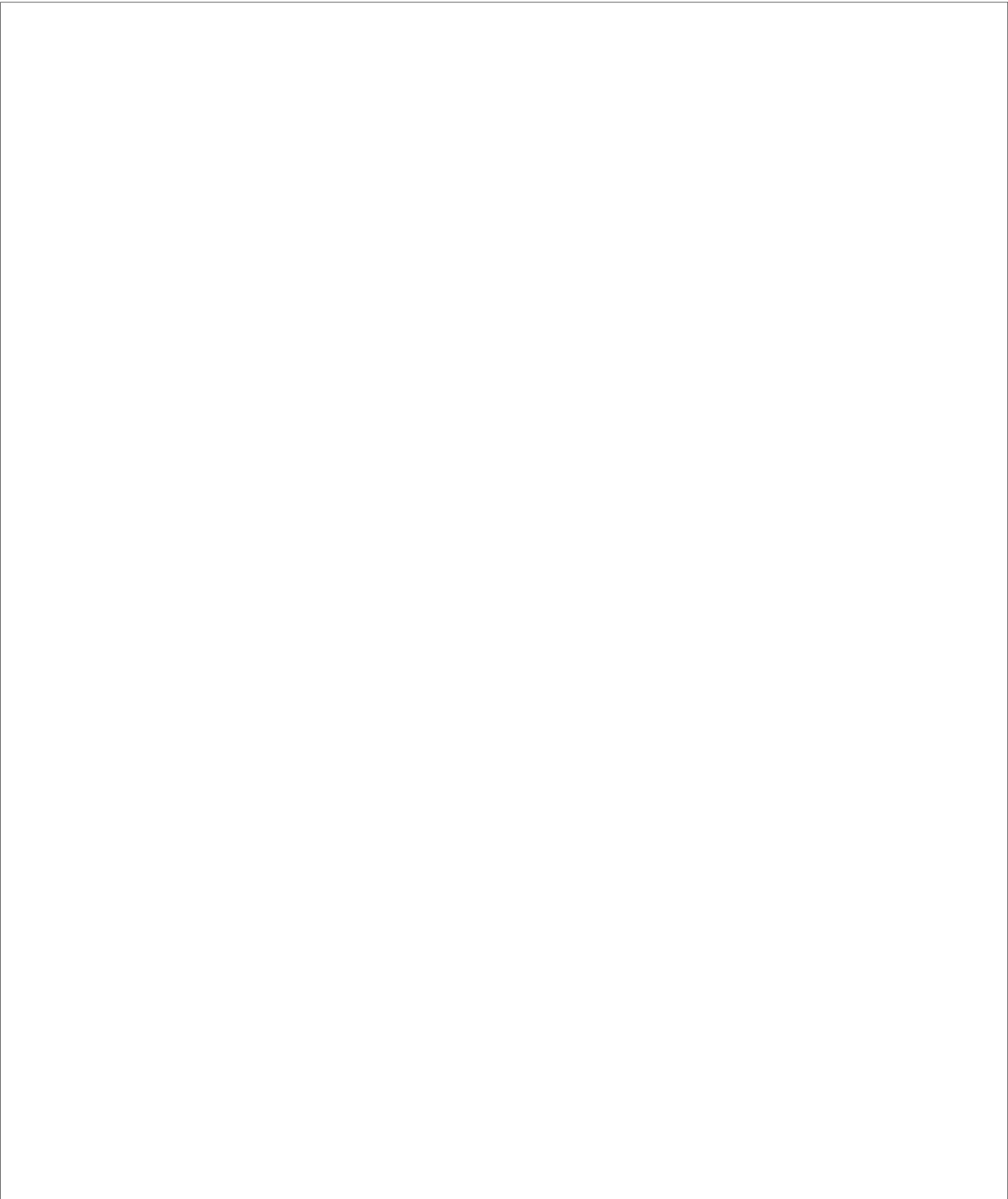
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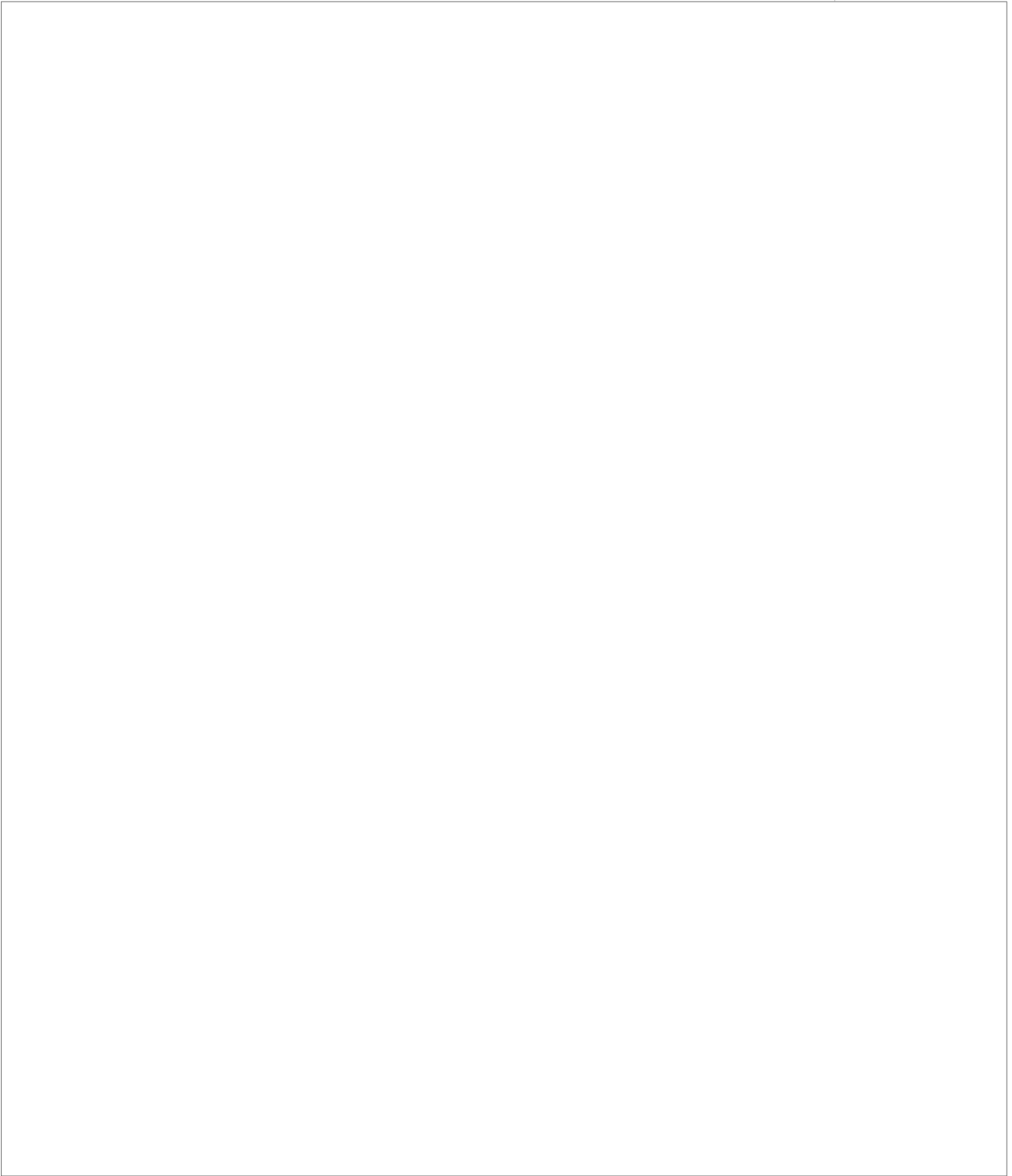
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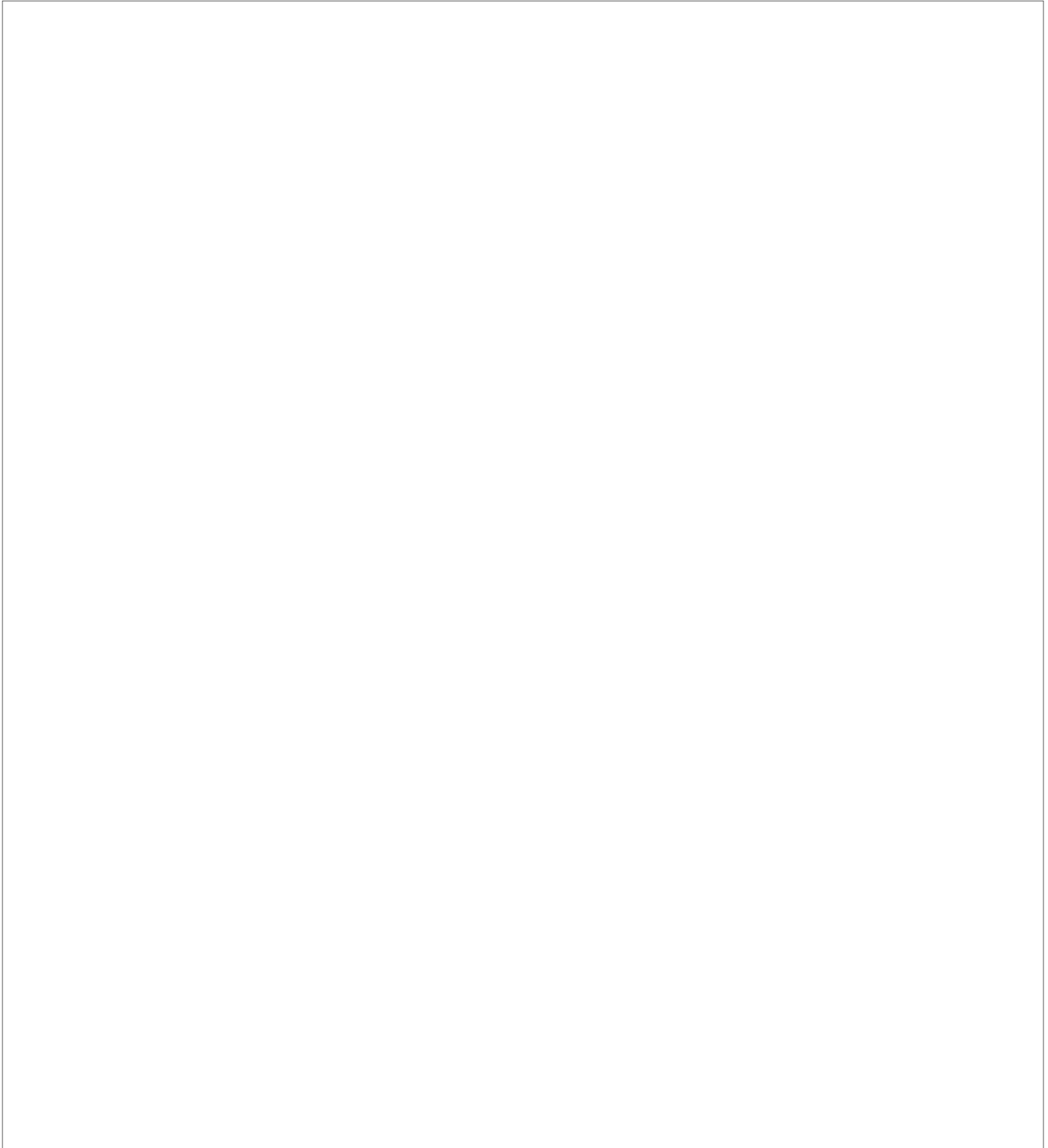
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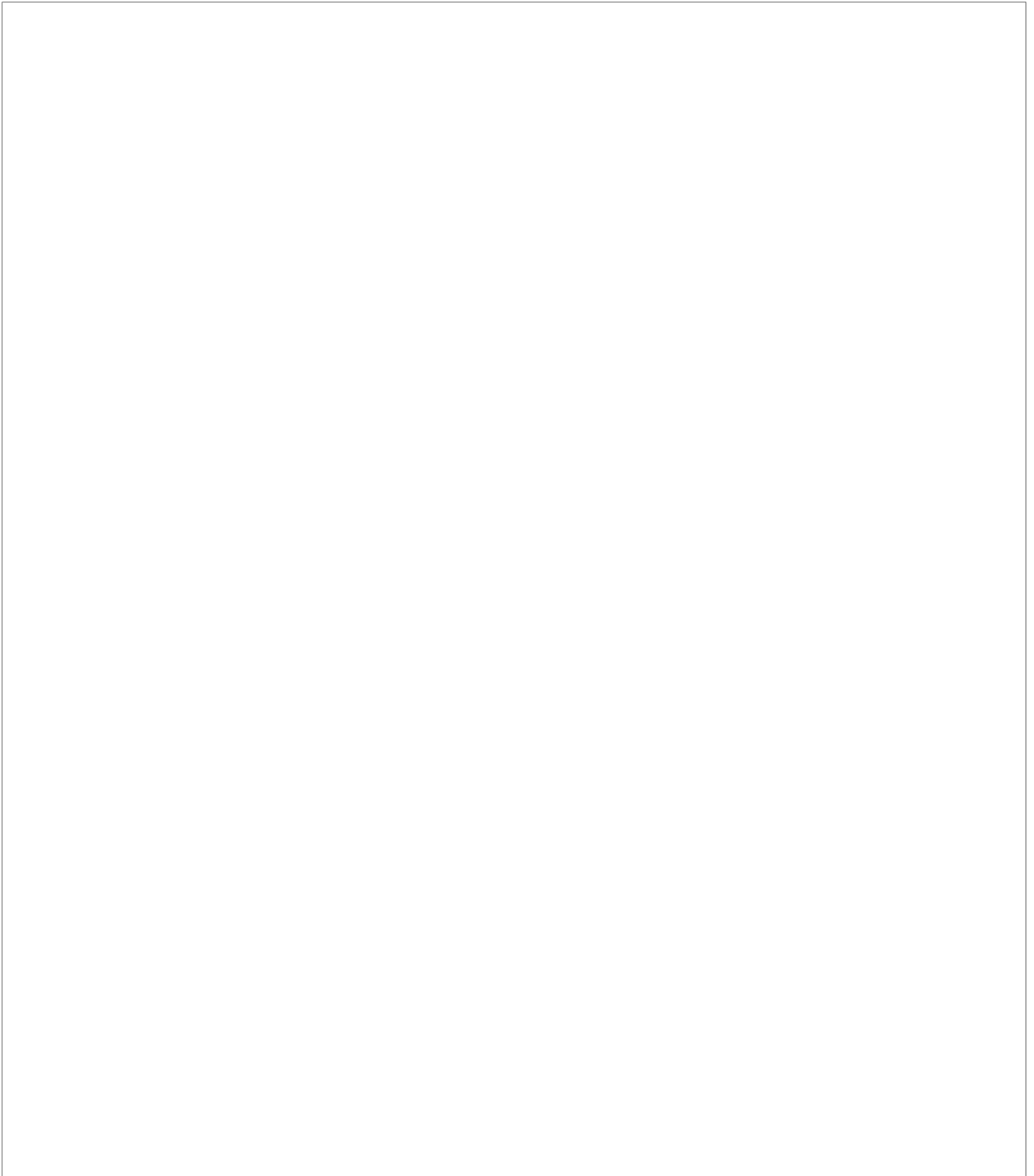
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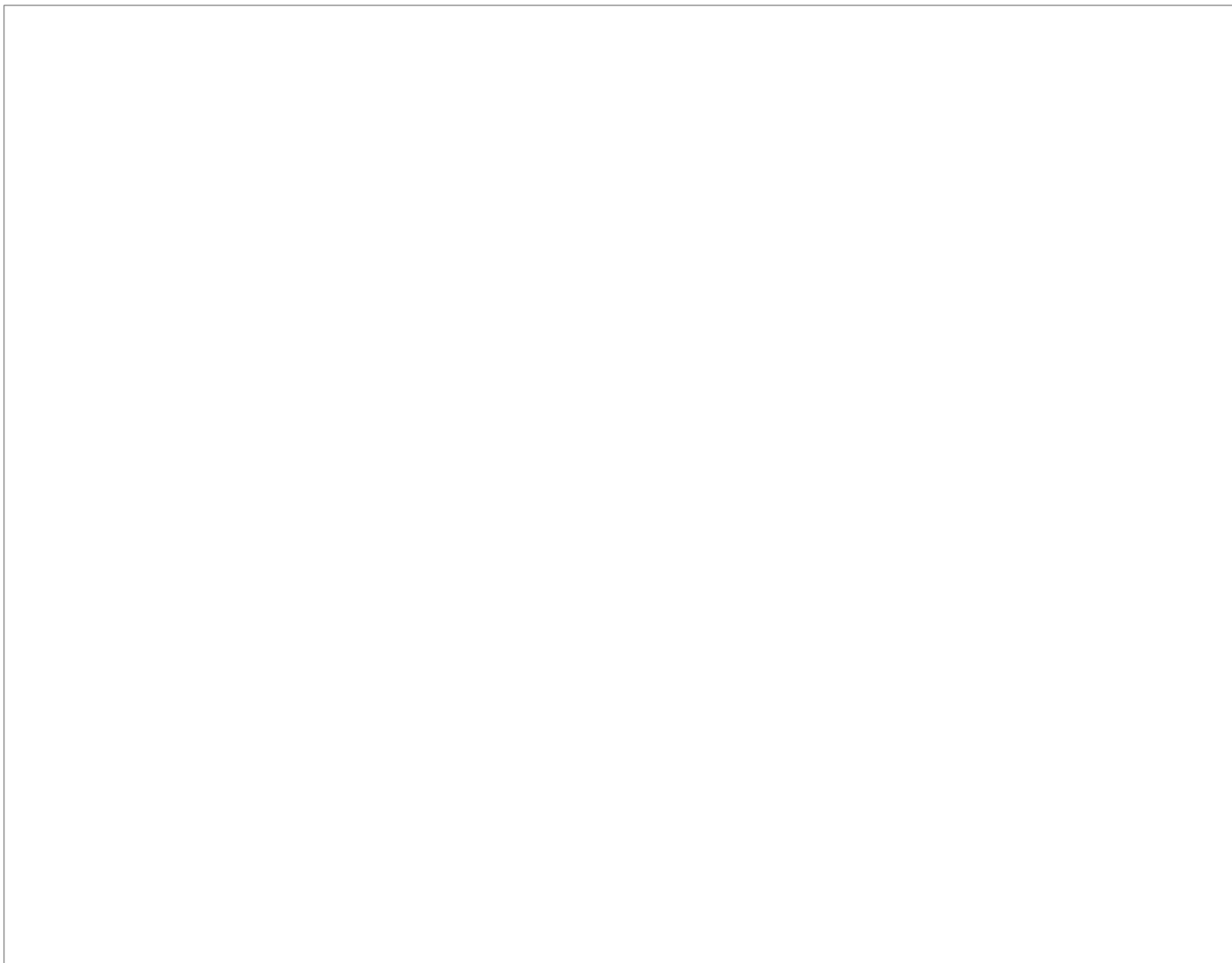
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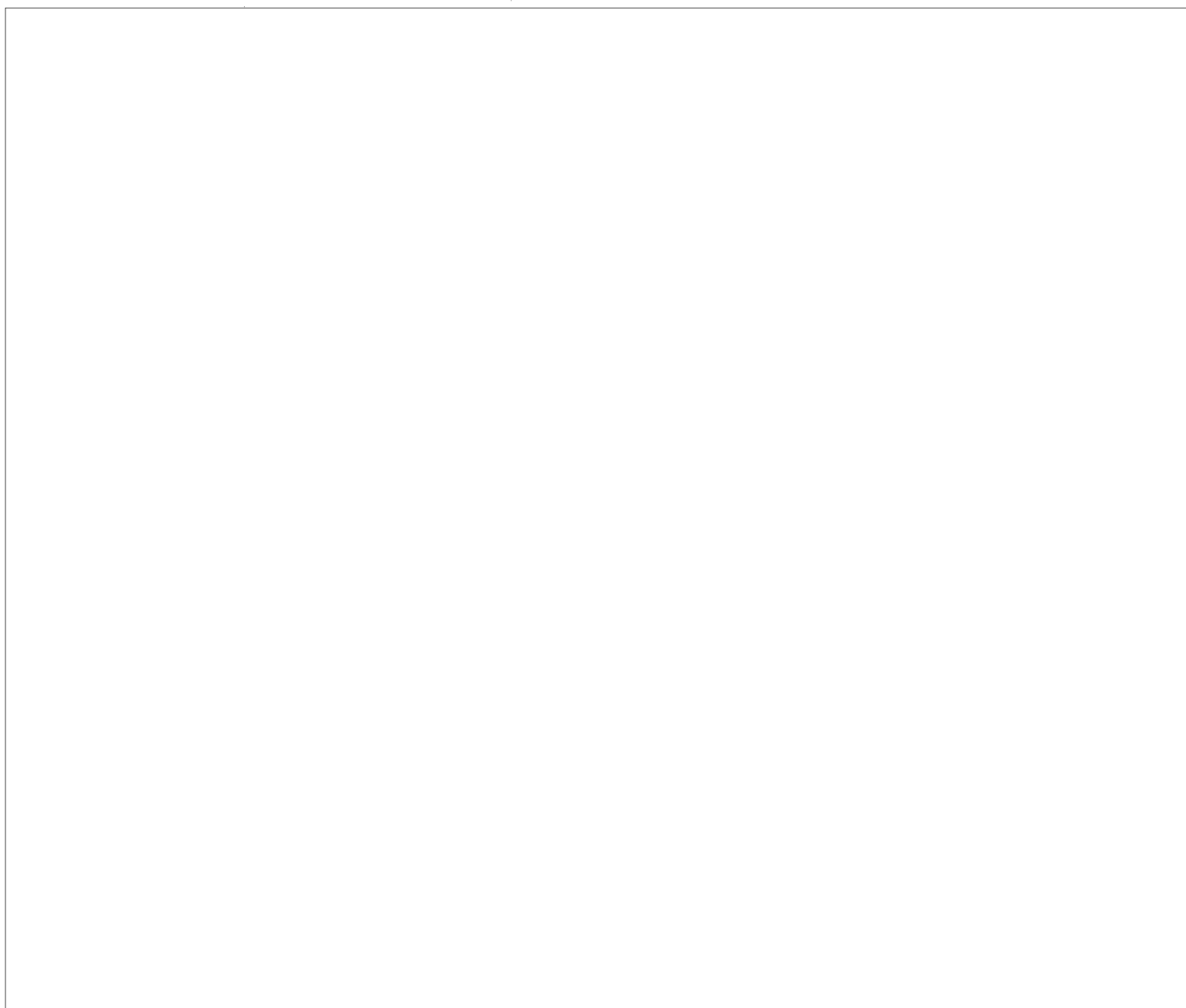
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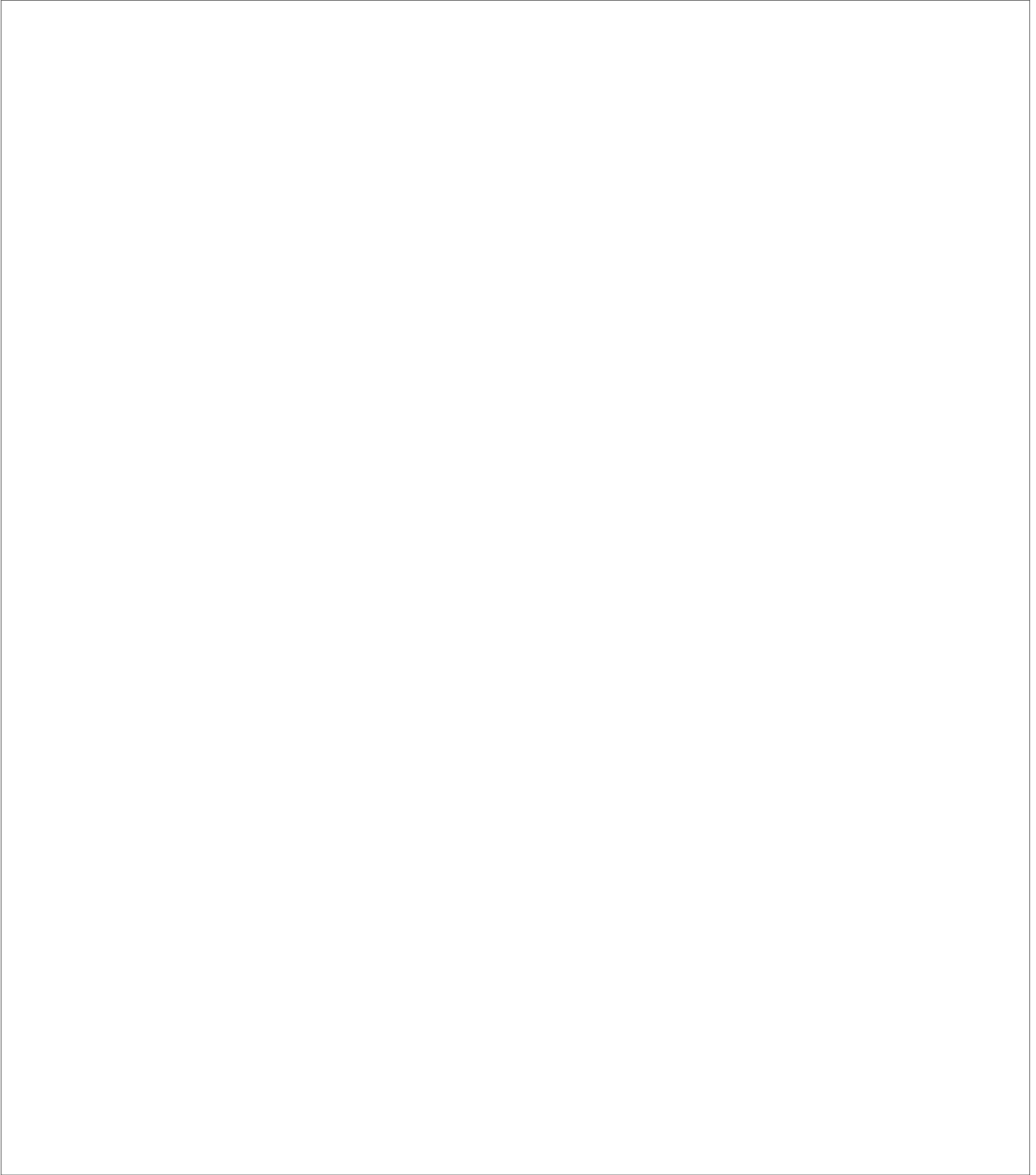
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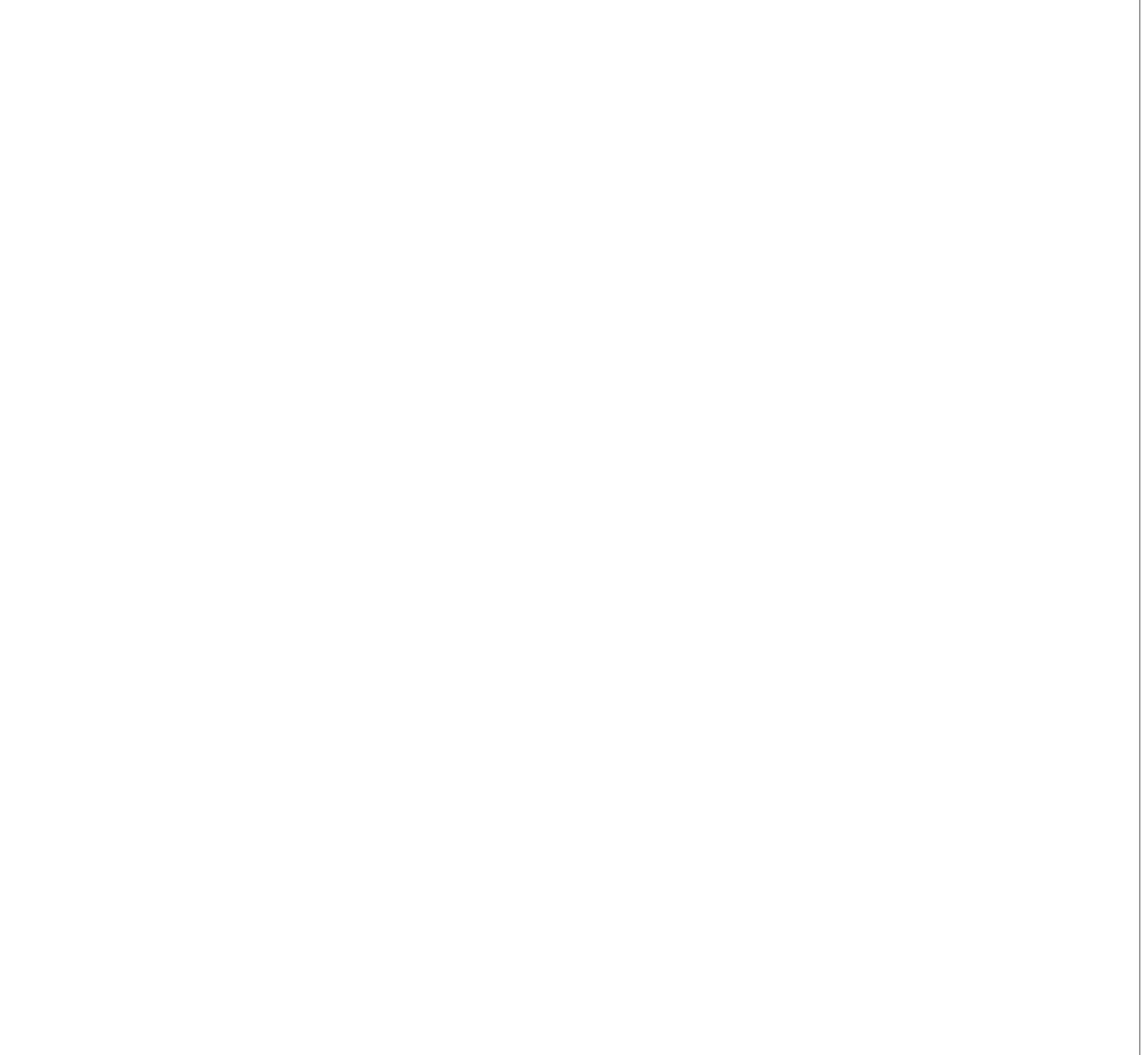


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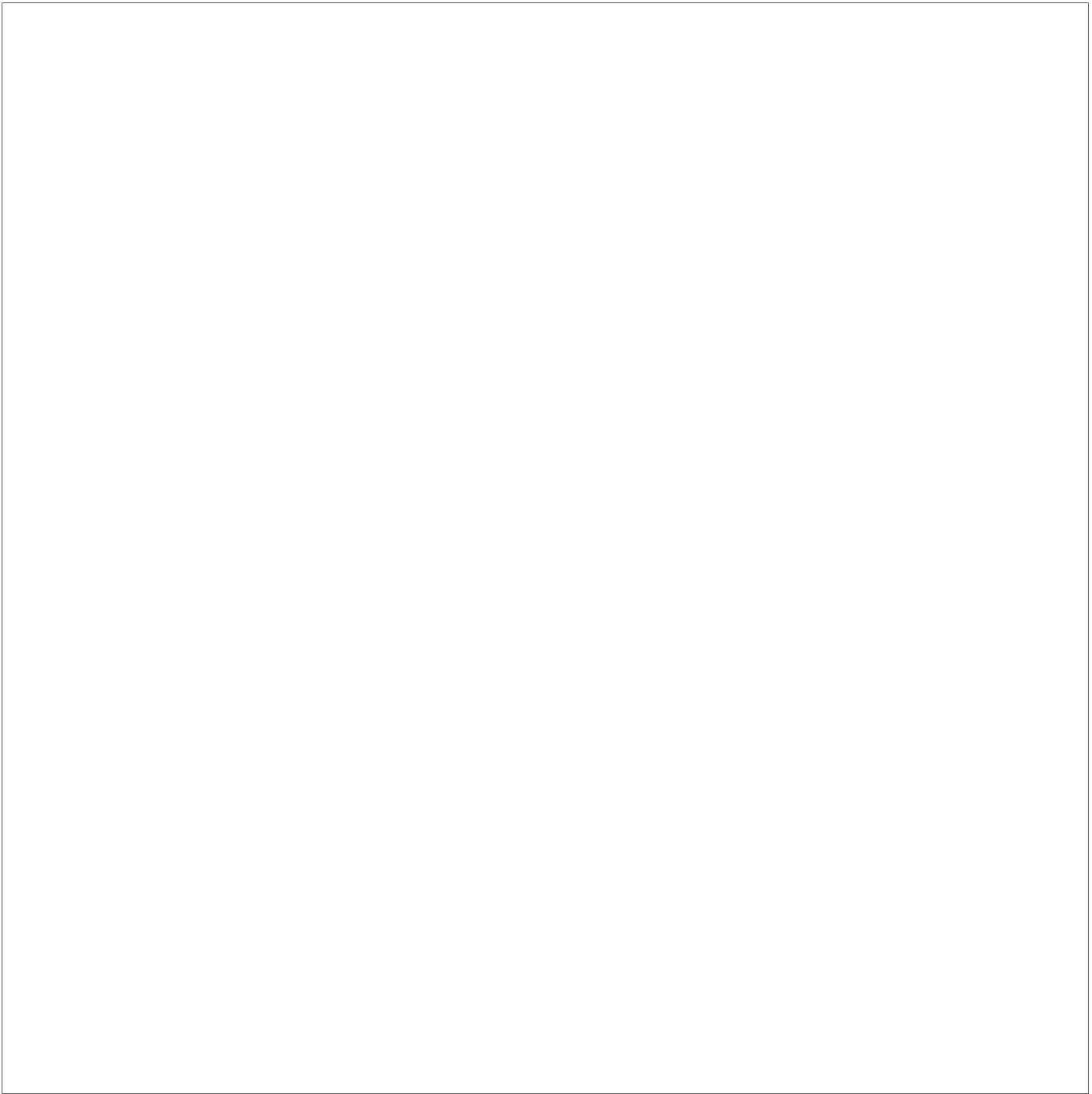
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The Terrorism Diary for February and March

Below is a compendium of February and March dates of known or conceivable significance to terrorists around the world. Our inclusion of a date or event should not by itself be construed to suggest that we expect or anticipate a commemorative terrorist event.

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| 1 February 1979 | Iran. Return of Ayatollah Khomeini to Iran from exile in Paris. |
| 1 February 1984 | India. Kashmir separatist leader Maqbool Butt executed. |
| 3 February 1963 | Iraq. Anniversary of Ba'th Revolution. |
| 4 February 1948 | Sri Lanka. Independence Day. |
| 4 February 1979 | Iran. Revolution Day. |
| 8 February 1963 | Iraq. Revolution Day. |
| 14 February 1979 | Iran. Attack on US Embassy in Tehran; the Embassy was briefly occupied and the Ambassador briefly held. |
| 19 February 1980 | Egypt, Israel. Exchange of Ambassadors. |
| 22 February 1969 | Palestinians. Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine founded. Quds Day or Jerusalem Day. Muslims protest Israeli occupation of Jerusalem. (Quds Day is commemorated on the last Friday of Ramadan, which ends mid-February 1996.) |
| 26 February 1993 | United States. World Trade Center Bombing in New York City. |
| 2 March 1956 | Morocco. Independence Day (termination of Treaty of Fez). |
| 2 March 1977 | Libya. Establishment of Jamahiriyah (Masses' State). |
| 3 March 1878 | Bulgaria. Independence Day. |
| 3 March 1961 | Morocco. Accession of King Hassan to throne. |
| 4 March 1982 | Colombia, United States. Effective date of extradition treaty aimed at narcotics traffickers. |
| 6 March 1957 | Ghana. Independence Day. |
| 6 March 1975 | Kurdish region. Algerian accord between Iran and Iraq abandoning support for the Kurds. |
| 10 March 1979 | Kurdish region. Death of Kurdish leader Mulla Mustafa Barzani. |

| | |
|----------------------|--|
| 11 March 1966 | Indonesia. President Sukarno turns over power to Suharto. |
| 12 March 1968 | Gabon. National Day. |
| 12 March 1880 | Turkey. Birthday of Ataturk. |
| 12 March 1968 | Mauritius. Independence Day. |
| 13 March 1979 | Grenada. Coup d'etat by Maurice Bishop (National Day). |
| 14 March 1975 | Japan. Chukaku-ha (Nucleus Faction) Secretary General Honda assassinated by rival radical groups. |
| 16 March 1921 | Armenians. Signing of Soviet-Turkish border treaty that ended Armenian hopes of establishing an independent state. |
| 17 March | Ireland. St. Patrick's Day (National Day). |
| 20 March 1956 | Tunisia. Independence Day. |
| 20 March 1981 | Colombia. Death of M-19 terrorist Carmenza Londono (La Chiqui). |
| 21 March | Turkey. Kurdish New Year. |
| 22 March 1945 | Arab World. Founding of Arab League (original members: Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Saudi Arabia, and Syria). |
| 23 March 1956 | Pakistan. Pakistan Day (founding of Islamic republic). |
| 25 March 1921 | Greece. Greek Revolution Memorial Day (celebrating beginning of independence from Turkey). |
| 25 March 1932 | Iraq. Independence Day. |
| 25 March 1975 | Saudi Arabia. Assassination of King Faisal and accession of King Khalid. |
| 26 March 1971 | Bangladesh. Independence Day. |
| 26 March 1978 | Egypt, Israel. Peace agreement ratified. |
| 26 March 1970 | Libya. UK Evacuation Day (day British forces turned over bases and left). |
| 28 March | Palestinians. National Day. |
| 30 March 1974 | Turkey. Death of terrorist Mahir Cayan, member of Turkish People's Liberation Party. |
| 30 March 1976 | Palestinians. Day of the Homeland. |



Chronology of International Terrorism

The following incidents were considered by the Intelligence Community's Incident Review Panel since publication of the previous issue of the Terrorism Review and were determined by the Panel to constitute international terrorism. Such incidents provide the basis for the State Department's Patterns of Global Terrorism, which is published annually as the US Government's official record of international terrorism.

Asia

21 November

India: *A powerful bomb exploded outside a restaurant in the Connaught Place shopping area in New Delhi, injuring 22 persons, including two Dutch citizens, one South African, and one Norwegian.* The blast caused major damage to shops and parked cars. The *Jammu and Kashmir Islamic Front*, a Kashmiri Muslim separatist group, and the *Khalistan Liberation Tiger Force*, a Sikh separatist group, claimed responsibility for the bombing.

27 December

Philippines: *Twenty Abu Sayyaf militants kidnapped at least 16 vacationers, including six American citizens, at Lake Sebu, South Cotabato, Mindanao.* Two of the hostages escaped, and four were released to carry a ransom demand of \$57,700. On 31 December the kidnappers released the remaining hostages in exchange for government promises of improvements in the south.

Europe

17 October

Netherlands: A bomb placed outside a French-owned bank in Arnhem partially detonated, causing minor damage. No one has claimed responsibility for the attack. [redacted]

23 October–
15 December

Germany: Unknown assailants engaged in nine separate attacks against Turkish-owned businesses, cultural centers, residences, a soccer club, a tea house, and two vehicles, killing one Turkish resident, wounding two, and causing varying amounts of damage. Attacks occurred in Heilbronn, Duisberg, Bayreuth, and Hagen. No one has claimed responsibility but the Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK) is suspected [redacted]

10 November

Switzerland: Unknown assailants firebombed a Turkish-owned shop in Basel, injuring three persons and causing major damage. No one has claimed responsibility for the attack [redacted]

11 November

Germany: An unknown assailant hurled a homemade bomb through the window of a hostel for Bosnian refugees in Iena, causing minor damage. No one has claimed responsibility for the attack [redacted]

13 November

Switzerland: An Egyptian diplomat was shot and killed in the parking garage of his apartment building in Geneva. On 15 November the International Justice Group, claimed responsibility for the assassination [redacted]

9 December

France: Assailants in Bayonne set fire to a stolen vehicle and firebombed a bank after the French Government expelled a member of the Basque Fatherland and Liberty (ETA). [redacted]

11 December

Austria: Two letter bombs detonated inside a mailbox located outside a local post office in Graz, wounding a passer-by. One was addressed to the UN High Commissioner for Refugees. Remnants of a claimant letter were found at the scene. Two other letter bombs were discovered intact. Authorities suspect the Bavarian Liberation Army may be responsible [redacted]

20 December

Austria: Two assailants smashed a window and tossed a beer can containing flammable liquid inside the American Express office in Salzburg, causing major damage. The Cell for Internationalism claimed responsibility for the attack [redacted]

23 December *Germany: A bomb detonated outside an office building in Dusseldorf that houses the Peruvian Honorary Consulate, causing major damage. On 27 December the Anti-Imperialist Cell (AIZ) claimed responsibility for the attack in a letter stating that the Peruvian Government's domestic policies are "unbearable for the majority of Peruvians."* []

29 December *Italy: Unknown assailants threw a Molotov cocktail onto the grounds of the Russian Consulate in Milan. There were no injuries or damage.* []

29-30 December *Spain: Unknown assailants set fire to a French-registered vehicle in Renteria during a violent protest against the arrest of three ETA members from the Araba commando cell.* []

30 December *France: A bomb placed outside a Paris branch of Citibank detonated, causing major damage. Authorities believe sympathizers of the Armed Islamic Group (AIG)—suspected to be behind the recent bombing campaign in France—may be responsible* []

Latin America

19 April *Colombia: National Liberation Army (ELN) guerrillas kidnapped a Maquesa Company Russian engineer.* []

3 October–28 November *Colombia: Unknown assailants bombed the Cano Limon–Covenas pipeline on three separate occasions during this period, causing minor damage* []

12 October *Colombia: ELN guerrillas bombed the Cano Limon–Covenas pipeline and engaged a Helicol helicopter. No injuries were reported.* []

Colombia: Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) guerrillas burned two Cupiaga oil well compressors belonging to British Petroleum. []

12 November *Guatemala: In a drive-by shooting, unidentified assailants machine-gunned the Minugua UN mission offices building. No injuries were reported but the front of the building sustained 24 bullet impacts. No group has claimed responsibility for the attack, which occurred before the polling tables opened for the government elections.* []

10 December *Ecuador: Three FARC militants kidnapped a US citizen, who is the treasurer for the Nazarine missions. A captured member of the gang led a rescue group to a mountainous area near Quito, where they rescued the victim. Three kidnappers were killed during the rescue operation and two others escaped* []

Middle East

8 November *Egypt: Islamic extremists opened fire on a train en route to Cairo from Aswan, injuring a Dutchman, a French woman, and an Egyptian. Al-Gama'at al-Islamiyya claimed responsibility for the attack.* [] a

terrorist group known locally as the *Farshout Group* may have carried out the attack in revenge for the death of two of its members in a shootout with police last month [redacted]

30 November

Algeria: Four suspected Islamic extremists shot and killed two Latvian seamen and wounded a third. No one has claimed responsibility for the attack. The AIG is suspected [redacted]

Summary of Indigenous Terrorism—December 1995

This description of incidents and situations is not meant to be a detailed accounting of all domestic terrorist incidents, but rather to provide an overview of indigenous terrorism worldwide.

Asia**India**

Assailants shot and killed a member of the Indian Parliament in front of his home on 1 December in Ongole, Andra Pradesh. His bodyguard was also killed and two others were wounded. Police arrested one of the terrorists, a commander of the *People's War Group*, part of the Maoist guerrilla *Naxalite* movement.

A powerful bomb exploded in a busy marketplace on 6 December in Ludhiana, Punjab, injuring at least 22 persons, damaging nearby buildings, and creating a two-foot crater. *Sikh* terrorists are probably responsible.

Pakistan

A car bomb detonated in Peshawar's crowded Saddar Bazaar on 21 December, killing at least 30 persons and injuring 100 others. The resulting fire damaged two department stores and destroyed a dozen cars. No group claimed responsibility.

Philippines

The *Alex Boncayao Brigades* claimed responsibility for attacking two businessmen in separate incidents in Manila on 11 December. One businessman and his driver were killed while the other was critically wounded.

Eurasia**Russia**

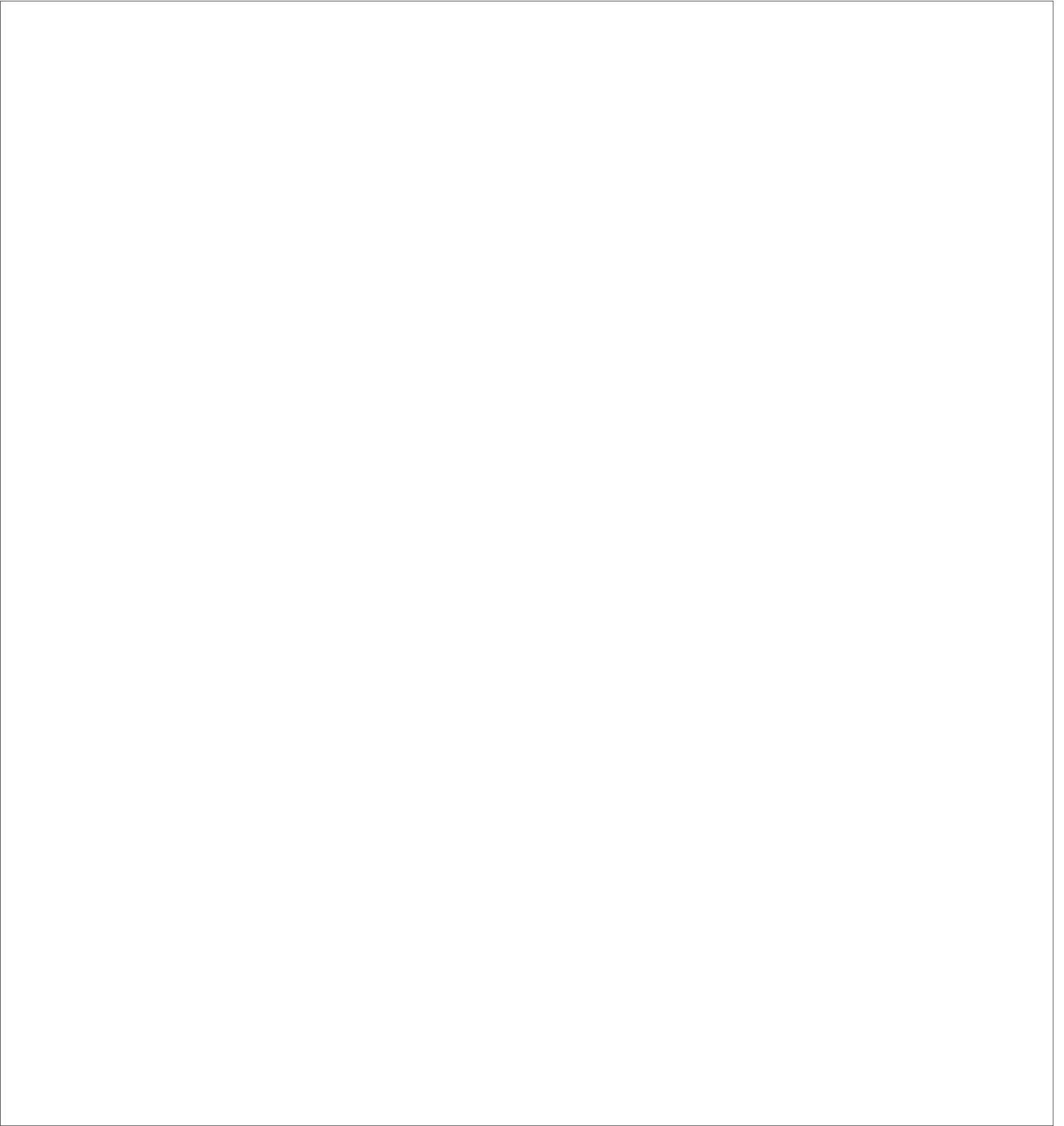
On 3 December a bomb detonated near the Russian Government administration headquarters building in Groznyy, killing 11 persons and wounding 60 others. No one claimed responsibility for the attack.

Europe**Corsica**

A bomb placed in the French Communist-led CGT trade union's office in Bastia detonated on 11 December, causing major damage to the building and vehicles parked nearby, but no injuries. The CGT led the recent public-sector strike that paralyzed France for several weeks.

Germany

A letter bomb addressed to Chancellor Helmut Kohl in Henningsdorf partially detonated while an employee sorted the mail on 11 December. A short time later, the same letter bomb again exploded when experts handled the device. There were no injuries or damage from either explosion. The device resembled a large firecracker rather than a more lethal explosive. On 20 December, a Berlin newspaper received a letter stating the bomb was sent "for fun, without any understanding of the consequences."



Spain

On 9 December, in Pamplona, young radicals firebombed two Spanish Radio and Television (RTVE) trucks, the RTVE offices, a municipal police car, the front of the town hall, and an ATM machine. There was major damage, but no one was injured. No one claimed responsibility.

Turkey

Firebombings of political party offices highlighted the weeks before the 24 December parliamentary elections. The majority of the attacks—involving Molotov cocktails and other incendiary devices—occurred in Istanbul, with isolated incidents in Diyarbakir and Mersin.

A time bomb exploded under the car of the Varto Mus provincial security director on 17 December in Istanbul. The director was not in the vehicle when the device detonated. No one claimed responsibility.

DHKP/C gunmen shot at a True Path Party (DYP) campaign office in Istanbul on 22 December, killing a policeman and wounding three campaign workers. The assailants left propaganda leaflets before fleeing.

United Kingdom

In Belfast, Northern Ireland, assailants doused the front door of a Catholic family's home with gasoline and ignited it, filling the residence with smoke on 3 December. There were no injuries. Protestant extremists are suspected.

Latin America

Argentina

Unknown assailants threw a pipe bomb from a car at a publishing house in Buenos Aires on 2 December. The explosion destroyed the facade of the building, but there were no casualties. No group has claimed responsibility.

Colombia

Suspected guerrillas of the *Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC)* killed three former members of the Hope, Peace, and Liberty Party on 5 December in Turbo and Carepa.

Ecuador

Four unidentified individuals fired shots at the car of the Health Minister in Guayaquil on 17 December. No one was injured in the attack []

Peru

A bomb was found in the ceiling of the third floor of the Congress building in Lima on 16 December. The immediate intervention of the national police bomb brigade prevented an explosion. No group has claimed responsibility []

Middle East

Algeria

A car bomb exploded near a cafe in the suburbs of Ain Naadja in Algiers on 12 December, killing 14 persons and injuring 41 others. The *Armed Islamic Group (AIG)* may be responsible []

Egypt

On 10 December unidentified gunmen opened fire from a passing truck on people gathered near Qasim Preparatory School in Al-Fikriyah, Al-Minya, killing two persons and injuring one. *Al-Gama'at al-Islamiyya (IG)* is suspected. []

Israel

An *Islamic Resistance Movement (HAMAS)* militant stabbed and wounded two elderly Jewish men near the Cave of the Patriarchs in Qiryat Arba' on 14 December. A policeman shot and killed the assailant []

West Bank

Unidentified assailants threw a grenade at the Nabulus police station on 9 December. There were no casualties. No one has claimed responsibility for the attack. []